Energy audit

1634. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that energy audit is a systematic study undertaken in major energy consuming sections and equipments with a view to identify the utilization of energy and pin-point wasteful energy used;

(b) whether Government are also aware that in many Government buildings, housing various Government offices, a lot of energy is wasted;

(c) whether energy audit of any Government building has been undertaken so far and if so, what are its findings and suggestions for saving energy; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to use of old fittings and out dated technology, there is some wastage of electrical energy.

(c) Energy audit studies were conducted in several government buildings and potential of savings found in the studies ranges from 20% to 46%. A set of suggestions have been recommended for saving energy such as :

(i) Power factor improvement;

(ii) Power saving in lighting by providing energy efficient Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL)

(iii) Power saving by optimizing transformer operation;

(iv) Power saving in Air Conditioner (AC) by providing Variable Reftigerant Volume (VRV) type Air Conditioning system;

(v) Replacement of existing decentralized AC unit (that is window type/ split unit/package unit by centralized AC plant with installation of energy efficient chillers);

(vi) Replacement of existing luminaries provided with Fluorescent Tube Light (FTL) with energy efficient luminaries with T5 lamp; and

(vii) Replacement of inefficient pump sets with energy efficient pump sets.

(d) Does not arise.

Reduction in carbon emissions

1635. SHRI C. PERUMAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the fact that the country's CO_2 emission growth rate has been high during the recent years, that is 1500 million tonnes of carbon emission every year;

(b) whether Government planned to add 70000 MW of coal-fired super thennal plants during the Eleventh Five Year Plan which may cause further emission of carbon;

(c) if so, the details of action taken or planned by Government to bring considerable reduction of carbon emission, to save the country from climate change; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The total CO_2 emissions for the year 1994 were 817 million tonnes. This was communicated by India in the First National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2004. No year was official estimates of CO_2 emissions have been made.

(b) to (d) Government has planned to add a total capacity of 78577 MW in Eleventh Five Year Plan, out of which, only 52905 MW is based on coal fired thermal plants. During the Eleventh Plan, a capacity of 8060 MW based on supercritical technology is proposed to be installed. With the adoption of supercritical technology, efficiency gain of about 2% is possible over sub-critical units thereby reducing emissions of carbon dioxide. A capacity addition of about 16553 MW from Hydro and 3880 MW from Nuclear is also envisaged in Eleventh Plan which would help in reducing the carbon dioxide emissions.

Rural electrification in Jharkhand

1636. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) by when total rural electrification in Jharkhand would be achieved;

(b) the target set for 2007, 2008 and 2009;

(c) the number of villages that would be electrified in each of those years; and

(d) whether there would be sufficient electricity for uninterrupted supply to these villages and if not, how Govenrment propose to meet the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) As on 17-8-2007, 20,204 villages are yet to be electrified out of total inhabited 29,354. villages. Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), Rural Electrification Corporation has received 22 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) out of which 13 are under implementation in Phase-I of the scheme. 13 DPRs cover 8,727 un-electrified villages. The balance DPRs are yet to be sanctioned covering 11,010 electrified villages. The implementation of balance projects under RGGVY can be considered only after the scheme. is approved for continuation in the Eleventh Plan.